THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE WEEKIST of the *Saturday Evening Englishman*, adverting to certain suggestions about seats in tramcars, says, "I am not the offender in stirring up strife on this occasion, though the scribblers in the native press often accuse me of doing so." Is this an admission that he has been a stirrer-up of strife on other occasions? If so, were "the scribblers in the native press" wrong in telling the truth? But whether so or not, it is a relief to know that the Weekist "considers abuse from a native paper rather a compliment than otherwise, as it shows that, being unable to answer" his "remarks they have recourse to the favourite Bengali weapon of personal abuse at a safe distance." It is but natural that he should by every means court what he accepts as compliments and yet how ominous and formidable are the last four words! Beware of them ye "native scribblers"! They ring in our ears almost like the dreadful threat of the redoubtable Mr. Hannibal Chollop: "I have draw'd upon A man, and fired upon A man for less. I have know'd strong men obleeged to make themselves uncommon skase for less. I have know'd men Lynched for less, and beaten into punkin sarse for less, by an enlightened people. We are the intellect and virtue of the airth, the cream Of human natur', and the flower Of moral force. Our backs is easy ris. We must be cracked-up, or they rises and we snarls. We shows our teeth, I tell you, fierce." It was to sustain this character that "he usually carried a brace of revolving pistols in his coat-pocket, with seven barrels a-piece. He also carried, among other trinkets, a sword-stick, which he called his 'Tickler;' and a great knife, which (for he was a man of a pleasant turn of humour) he called "Kipper," in allusion to its usefulness as a means of ventilating the stomach of any adversary in a close contest. He carried, too, a great hickory stick, studded all over with knots, in his hands; and smoking and chewing as he came along, and spitting frequently, recorded his progress by a trail of decomposed tobacco on the ground." Should such "a splendid sample of Yankee raw material" be in his establishment our contemporary of the *Englishman* would do a profitable turn by opening an exhibition at a rupee per head.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL on Education in India have issued the following set of questions:

1.—Are the Education Despatches of 1854 and 1859 being carried out in your district in such a way as most effectually to overtake the education of the "great mass of the people"?

2.—Does the system of *permanently* maintaining *Government* schools and colleges tend:—

(*a*).—To discourage the origination and maintenance of aided or unaided institutions by native s or others?

(*b*).—To the deminution or withdrawal of Grants-in-Aid from private institutions which come into competition with those of Government?

(*c*)—To the framing of rules which make the receiving of Grants-in-Aid or local scholarships needlessly difficult or embarrassing?

(*d*).—To partiality towards Government Institutions on the part of Inspectors.

Please to give illustrative facts bearing on any of the above queries, either positive or negative.

3.—Can you suggest any practical improvement on the present administration of educational business or any change in the allotment of educational funds?

4.—What importance do you attach to the carrying out of paragraphs 62 and 86 of the Despatch of 1854 for the "abolition" or "transference" of Government Institutions, especially those of the higher class, and can you suggest any way in which it can be done, without injustice to the natives, injury to the institutions themselves or to higher education?

5.—Are there any unaided indigenous schools in your district of such a character as to benefit the people, and can you suggest any way in which the growing desire for education can be met, without undue strain on the Government revenue, or too severe pressure on local resources?

6.—Can you give any facts or well grounded opinions illustrating the effects of the higher education of the youth of India in Government or Aided Institutions:—

(*a*).—In fitting them for the right discharge of the practical duties of life?

(*b*).—On their moral character and conduct?

(*c*).—On their social and political relations to society and to the State?

7.—To what extent do you consider natives of India competent and suited for employment in the educational department?

Any other facts or suggestions will be welcomed by the Council on Education.

The reader will recollect that this so-called general Council on Education in India is an offshoot of the Exeter Hall party. Its sole object seems to be to put down high English education in India which has proved a bar to the spread of Christianity. It has come into existence since the last two years.

HOW THE GREED of one man has affected the bread of many. A Bombay contemporary says that it has always been the custom of native school-masters, drawing from Rs. 60 to 200 a month, to take such private pupils in their spare time as came in their way, and thus eke out a modest income. But a short time since the English Professor of Sanscrit at Elphinstone College tried to increase his income by the same means. This gentleman is also Registrar of the University, and his official superior advised him not to return his own pupil to the Matriculation, the results of which he would have himself to note, but he did not listen and the Bombay Government, has therefore been obliged to pass a Resolution ordering him to refund to his pupil the money that he had already received for private tuition, and to debar him from private tuition for the future. So far the Resolution was merited, but it has been made to include all native school-masters and minor officers of the Educational Department, and they are now to be severely punished for the greed of one of their senior and best salaried officers. This, we submit, is not even-handed justice.

LORD HARTINGTON has replied to the Memorial of the Bombay Municipality regarding the C. D. Act. His Lordship declines to do anything until he is in possession of the views of the Government of India with reference to the general question of the working of the Act in India. This is tantamount to evading the question.

IT APPEARS that there is a Society called the "Society for Securing the Interests of Native Christians in India," which has memorialised the Government of India to exempt Native Christians from the operation of the Arms Act. The arguments in favour of such a measure put forward by the memorialists are that all Christians under a Christian Government should enjoy equal privileges; that East Indians have been exempted from the operation of the Act; that in case of rebellion, while the sympathies of Native Christians would be on the side of the Government, they would be liable to suffer equally with their European co-religionists at the hands of their Hindu and Mahomedan fellow countrymen. We hold that all subjects of Her Majesty in India should be treated equally in the eye of the law without distinction of creed.

THE MADRAS TIMES makes the following remarks on the stamping of Manchester goods:

We would be wanting in candour did we not call this custom downwright dishonesty, and that any European merchants should lend themselves to such objectionable practices is a disgrace to the community at large. The Chambers of Commerce are taking a step in the right direction when they set their face against unscrupulous practices such as this, and every honest man will do the same. Moreover, we would point out that such abuses, having crept into the trade do great harm to the Manchester manufacturers and prejudice the native mind against their productions.

We entirely concur.

IT IS SAID THAT, although both the sons of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are receiving a Naval education, the eldest, Prince Albert Victor, will ultimately be appointed to a commission in the Army; the youngest, Prince George, is destined for a Naval career.

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

A MEDAL is to be issued shortly from the United States Mint in Philadelphia, in commemoration of the two Presidents who have met with their deaths by assassination. On one side will be a medallion of Mr. Garfield; on the other a similar representation of Mr. Lincoln. The medal will be struck in gold, and will be in two sizes—one inch and half-an-inch respectively in diameter.

ATTENTION having been called to the absence of the names of their Highnesses the Maharaja of Gwalior and the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere, who hold the honorary rank of general in the army, from the official monthly "Army List," it is said that the subject has been considered at the War Office, and that the names of the two Princes will in future appear in the "Army List" among those of non-effective officers. The "Army List" in its new form was intended only to contain the names of officers on the active list, and the omission of those holding honorary commissions is to be accounted for by this fact.

MORE THAN Rs. 12,000 is said to have been realised from the sale of pictures and articles of oriental manufacture exhibited at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, the Viceroy being the largest purchaser. Future exhibitions will, it is reported, be held at Agra instead of at Simla.

THE PANJAB GOVERNMENT has been so much pleased with the success of the cultivation of American maize in the Kulu district, introduced by the Reverend Mr. Carleton, that it has presented that gentleman with a donation of Rs. 500 as an encouragement towards further improvements in the grain supplies of the province.

THE IRISH TIMES states that a company is being formed, with a capital of about £3,000,000, at the head of which will be a member of the Royal Family for the purpose of purchasing waste lands in Ireland to be remained, and let or sold to tenants for purposes of cultivation on easy terms. It is expected that an announcement on the subject will shortly be made in Dublin.

THE SYSTEM of subterranean telegraphs begun at Berlin about four years ago has just been completed. It unites 221 towns and cities, and the total length of the wires is 5,403,950 kilometres. Seventy lines pass under the beds of rivers.

IT IS INTERESTING to note that Japanese students are taking the shine of other students in the University of Glasgow in the departments of Mathematics, Engineering, and Natural Philosophy. Two of the students received four prizes each, and another, three. Sir William Thomson said that these three students excelled not only in written papers, but also in oral examinations, showing a wonderful appreciation of what they had been taught, and a remarkable power of expressing their ideas clearly in English.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING paragraph, which is going the round of the papers, makes a startling revelation regarding the relations between the Government of India and Mysore. During Lord Lytton's time the Bombay Government made a proposal to transfer a large slice of the Mysore territory to the Bombay Presidency. It was a tract abutting into British territory, believed to bring in a net annual revenue of about three lakhs of rupees. It was to be transferred to British Government, compensation being paid by means of the financial re-arrangement that was then about to be made on the transfer of the Province to the rule of the Maharaja. The proposal would have been carried out, had not the new Secretary of State been against it. His Lordship wrote: "As the readjustment in question appears to be of some magnitude, I consider that any action in the matter may reasonably be postponed until the Maharaja has assumed the administration of his State, when, in my opinion, your Excellency in Council will be able to deal with the question more satisfactorily than now in communication with H.H.'s Government." Lord Ripon we feel confident will not allow this question to be reopened.

THE MOSCOW JOURNALS publish some striking statistics of the number of fires in that city during the ten years, 1870 to 1879. During that period there were 2,492 fires occasioning losses estimated at 28,652,910 roubles, an average of 2,865,291 roubles per annum. This is equal to five roubles a year, or nearly 16s, sterling per head of the entire population. Calcutta is a model city in this respect.

THE PIONEER has the following:

A native correspondent writes from Muttra: "Here an order has been given for all the houses facing the street to be white-washed before the Viceroy's visit, and the people say if Mr. Growse were still here he would never have allowed our fine stone carving to be treated in such a way." Is it possible in these days of æstheticism and high art that any district officer can have issued such an order?

Hang the man for six months!

THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS assert that an investigation by secret service agents shows that the infernal machines sent to Liverpool were delivered to O'Donovan Rossa, Crow, and Ferie, by the manufacturer, and that the affair was a plot on the part of those individuals to defraud the British Government, as after they shipped the machines, they obtained the reward offered for giving information. Another despatch says there was only one informer—one of the name of Foy; and O'Donovan Rossa asserts that he got 10,000 dols. for his trouble.

THE COLOSSAL NATIONAL STATUE to the memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, which has been entrusted for execution to Mr. Mario Raggi, is now in hand at his studio. The statue, when completed, will be cast in bronze and erected in Parliament-square next to that of Lord Derby, and will face the Houses with which his name is so honorably associated. It will be 9ft. high and will stand on a handsome granite pedestal 7ft. 7in. in height.

AN IMPORTANT discovery is reported to have been made in the Colonial Office in Madrid, being no less than a small picture in oils of Columbus, in a perfect state of preservation. It represents him as about forty years of age, with thick, dark hair, and a hooked nose. It bears the inscription "Columbus Lygur, noviorbis repertor," and is thought to be a contemporary portrait.

AN ICHAPORE CORRESPONDENT complains that "by the revised time tables of the Eastern Bengal Railway of 15th January and 9th February last there is no noon-train at Ichapore and no down-train in the evening. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the evening train must go up to Shamnuggur by an up-train which touches the station late in the evening and transfer himself to the evening-down which meets the up-train at that hour. There is not only unnecessary expense and trouble involved in this step, but great personal risk to buy a ticket and get into a carriage within a few minutes. With women this change is positively dangerous, and many incurring the additional expense and trouble of a journey by rail to Shamnuggur lag behind. A representation was made to the Agent most numerously and respectably signed asking him to make the Sealdah up-train of 11 A. M. to run up to Naihati instead of stopping at Barrackpore, but he has curtly refused the application, the Consulting Engineer was next applied to, but he has not yet deigned a reply. Is there no authority who can overrule the Agent and remove the inconvenience of the residents of Ichapore?"

WE ARE REQUESTED to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in the usual place announcing the opening of a Hindu Hotel for the accommodation of Hindu visitors to Calcutta.

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE requested to draw the attention of our readers to the facilities, which the Positive Life Assurance Company afford to those, who want to assure their lives. It appears that native gentlemen of almost all classes and professions, such as law, mercantile, trade, zemindari, medical, educational, engineering, ecclesiastical, military and other Government and private services, have reposed their confidence in the Company. The aggregate of assurances on the part of natives amounts to nearly eleven and a half lakhs of rupees. Native gentlemen can take out policies at European rates but without profit.

OUR GOSSAINDURGAPUR Correspondent writes: "It is a mistake to say that only six villages in the Bhadaliah Thanna are affected by the malarious fever. The truth is not a single village of the above thanna is exempt from its attacks, and there are frequent deaths. Mr. Anderson, the Sub-Divisional officer of Kushtea, ought to see things with his own eyes. Krishnagur and Goari are equally bad; Krishnagur residents do not now seek quarters in Goari. Kushtea has been accidently benefitted. Professor Woomesh Chunder of the Krishnagur College is staying at Kushtea for the benefit of his health, and he is utilizing his time by volunteering himself as a teacher in the Kushtea school."

THE APPOINTMENT of Lord William Beresford V. C. as Military Secretary to the Viceroy is notified in the last *Gazette of India*. The appointment has given universal satisfaction in India.

ACCORDING to a Resolution of the Bombay Government there are 336 European and Eurasian children in the Western Presidency, who are not within easy reach of schools. These 336 children are scattered about in fifty-five different places in small numbers, there being from one to eleven children to forty-five places, and from twelve to thirty-eight children in ten places. Of these children 50 are kept from school by the neglect of parents, 29 kept from school by poverty, 132 are at four stations, and 234 scattered about at other stations. The Bombay Government is of opinion "that the numerous and well-managed schools for Europeans and Indo-Europeans in this Presidency afford full opportunity for acquiring the art of teaching without the assistance of any training college; and that the co-operation of the Government in so important a matter may be best given as follows: (1). Government should appoint board of examiners who would hold periodical examinations at stated places with a view to the granting of certificates of qualification; (2) teachers in permanent schools should, within limits as to numbers, etc., be admitted to the Government Pension Rules on contribution of the prescribed deduction from their salaries; (3) any direct aid to the stipends of such certificated teachers that can be afforded by the Government should be given in the shape of reduction of the rate of contributions prescribed for obtaining the benefit of Government Pension Rules; and (4), except in the case of teachers whose future is otherwise provided for, it should be open to the managers of the institution in which they are employed to obtain like aid in the shape of a money grant." The amount of aid to be given is not mentioned.

IT IS stated that Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E., late Press Commissioner, has undertaken the editorship of *Allen's Indian Mail*. The paper under the new management shews decided signs of improvement.

IT IS said that the Government of India have decided not to repeat the experiment of appointing an official already in India to be the Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General. Yes. We want fresh English ideas and not traditional Indian prejudices in the legislation of the country.

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of President Garfield's life:

At fourteen he was at work at a carpenter's bench.
At sixteen he was a boatman on the Ohio canal.
At eighteen he was studying at the Chester Ohio. seminery.
At twenty-one he was teaching in one of Ohio's common schools, pushing forward with his own studies at the same time.
At twenty-three he entered Williams College.
At twenty-six he graduated from Williams with the highest honors of his class.
At twenty-seven he was tutored at Hiram College, Ohio.
At twenty-eight he was principal of Hiram College.
At twenty-nine he was a member of the Ohio Senate—the youngest member of that body.
At thirty-one he was the colonel of the 42nd Ohio regiment.
At thirty-one he was placed in command of a brigade, routed the rebels under Humphrey Marshall, helped General Buell in his fight at Pittsburg Landing, played a prominent part in the siege of Corinth and in the important movement along the Memphis and Charlestown Railroad.
At thirty-two he was appointed chief of staff of the army of the Cumberland, participated in the campaign in middle Tennessee and in the notable battle of Chickamaugua, and was promoted to the rank of Major General.
At thirty-three he was in Congress.
At forty-eight, having been continuously in Congress since he was thirty-three, he was elected to the United States Senate.
At forty-nine he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States.
At fifty he was elected President, and July 2, 1881, was shot by a lunatic.

GENERAL JAMES GARFIELD was the 20th President of the United States in succession from George Washington who filled the high office for eight years or two terms from 1789. Washington's successors were—John Adams, elected in 1797; Thomas Jefferson (two terms) in 1801; James Madison (two terms), in 1809; James Monroe (two terms) in 1817; John Quincy Adams, in 1825; Andrew Jackson (two terms), in 1829; Marton Van Buren in 1837; W. H. Harrison in 1841, and on General Harrison's death in the same year he was succeeded by the Vice-President, John Taylor; in James K. Polk in 1845; Zachary Taylor, 1849, who died the next year and his place was taken by the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore; Franklin Pierce, in 1853; James Buchanan, in 1857; Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1861 and again in 1865 but assassinated in the latter year and followed by Vice-President, Andrew Johnson General Grant, in 1869 (two terms) Rutherford Hayes in 1877, succeeded by the late President, General Garfield, in the present year. General Chester A. Arthur, who holds office till the expiration of General Garfield's term, in 1885 is thus the 21st President of the United States.

THE FOLLOWING is the routine of the daily life of our beloved Queen-Empress: The piper plays under her window every morning at eight; she has breakfasted and is out-of-doors by ten, from which hour she spends till noon in walking and occasionally visiting at the cottages in the neighbourhood of the castle; from noon until five, with half an hour's interval for luncheon, she devotes herself to work which may be termed official—reading despatches, State papers, etc., and writing memoranda and letters in connection therewith; at five she sets out for her daily drive, which lasts till seven and occasionally later.

IT IS stated that the construction of the further extension of the State Railway from Mugra Haut to Diamond Harbour has been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, and the work is to be put in hand at once. Messrs. Mitchell and Co., of Dhurrumtollah Street, have received the contract for earth-work.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have issued another Resolution with a view to encourge private enterprise. The Governor General in Council directs that hereafter excepting papers containing urgent matter, all papers of Government shall be printed at private printing presses. This is as it should be.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE says: "In Ceylon a Volunteer Corps has been formed, to which the Natives are freely admitted, the only distinction being that the members are divided into Companies, according to their caste or creed; and the system is found to work well. A beginning might be made in this country with the Parsis." But why with the Parsis alone?

SATURDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE says that the Transit of Mercury was observed on Tuesday morning from St. Xavier's College Observatory by aid of a Steinheil 9 inch equatorial, a $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch equatorial (Cooke), and a 3 inch Altazimuth (Merz.) The weather was cloudy at sunrise, but fortunately it cleared just before the most interesting phase of the phenomenon, the last internal contact. The time given by the Rev. Fr. de Penaranda for the second internal contact being 9h. 29m. 49·2s (mean Calcutta time), the actual times observed were by Frs. de Clippeleir and Hipp, 9h. 29m. 47s; by Fr. Lafont, 9h. 29m. 48s. Considering the errors that commonly creep into such observations by the personal equation of each observer. these results strikingly bear out Fr. de Penaranda's calculations.

REFERRING to the memorial for the exemption of Native Christians from the Arms Act the above journal says:

It strikes us that an additional reason to those adduced by the memorialist "Native Christians" why they should be allowed the use of fire-arms and other lethal weapons, might be found in the aggressiveness of certain restless spirits among them—an agressiveness which is calculated to stir up ill-will against them. Thus, Calcutta has of late been placarded with documents in what the *Hindoo Patriot* calls "missionary Bengali" aghinst idolatry. Not that we at all object to denouncing idolatry. One of those whom we honour as a Martyr leaped into the area of the Roman Amphithentre where all the rank, wealth, and beauty of paganism were assembled, and upbraided the audience with their inane worship of idols. He paid with his life his temerity, and right cheerfully paid the price—instead of memorialising for the use of weapons.

THE SAME JOURNAL has the following:

It has been remarked—and we fully concur in the remark—that these Bengali tirades against idolatry (which by the way, being anonymous, are illegally placarded) are open to the imputation of being a trap laid for a Catholic Commissioner of Police. If he enforce the law, the puritans at home raise a howl about the persecution of zealous Christians for lifting up their voices in witness, &c., &c., &c., and some sagacious person or other may spy a combination of the forces of Hinduism and Catholicism against Protestant missionary efforts. If he does not enforce the law, the Hindus may naturally look on him as a conniver at illegality It is, we dare say, a very ingenious device, if indeed these placards have such an end in view; but, since the attempts to make the appointment of Catholics to high offices the occasion of No Popery demonstrations have hitherto fallen so flat, it does not matter much

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE says that the Government of India has recommended the abolition of the double appointments of Surgeon-General of India and British Medical Departments. The Government, it is said, proposes to place the whole Medical services under one head, who is to be in future styled the Director-General of the Medical Department in India. This official is to receive the sum of Rs. 3,500 per mensem salary, and thereby there will be effected a saving over the present system of Rs. 20,800 annually. If this scheme comes into force, Bengal we fear will be deprived of Dr. Payne.

IT IS stated that at the last quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Rt. Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder of the I. G. Dockyard and a Past Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," was appointed Deputy Grand Master. This is, we believe, the first instance in which this high office has been conferred upon a native of this country.

THERE WERE 296 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th November of which 35 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 97 from fevers, 37 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, 15 from pthisis, 13 from convulsions 10 from spleen disease, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fifteen children were still-born, 50 died at the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 36 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 17. The average of daily mortality was 42·2.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Simla, November 11.—Rain has fallen in Mysur, and removed much of the anxiety respecting crops. Prices have fallen 25 per cent. At Maisur much of the standing crops are saved, but not less than eight annas of raggi crop are expected. More rain is expected.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, November 7.—The business of the Irish Land Commission is so enormous as to compel Government to appoint additional sub-commissions.

8.—Reverend M'Chale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.

9.—Lefroy, charged with the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton line, has been found guilty and condemned to death. *Obituary.*—General Charles James Wright, Royal Artillery.

10.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall last night, Mr. Gladstone made a speech, in which he said that he had every confidence that the people of Ireland would fully utilise the Land Act, an improvement already being visible. Reform in Parliamentary procedure was urgently necessary, and he appealed for support to all parties. As regards Afghanistan, he hoped it would become strengthened and tranquillized, England carefully and loyally rendering her neighbourly offices. Lord Granville, who also spoke, said that the agreement between France and England on the Egyptian question was cordial and continuous. The British Government attached no exaggerated economic importance to the treaty of commerce with France, and, although recognizing its political importance, he emphatically declared a reactionary policy to be impossible.

10.—The *Times* in a leading article announces that it has been decided to appoint Sir Garnet Wolsley Adjutant General in next April.

Constantinople, November 7.—A draft of the convention submitted by the delegates of the Turkish bondholders to the Porte, proposes that one per cent., interest with the sinking fund of a half per cent, which is to be doubled when the revenue permits

9.—The Russian Ambassador here has declared that he will oppose any settlement of the Turkish Finances unless the Russian war indemnity is simultaneously settled.

10.—The Porte rejects the demands in connexion with the finances made by the Russian Ambassador.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report of the Custom Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1880-81. 2. Report of a visit to the Torrent Regions of the Hautes and Basses Alpes and also Mount Faron, Toulon. By E. Mea. Moir, Deputy Conservator of Forests, School Circle, North Western Provinces. 3. Proceedings of the Assembly of the representative ryots and merchants from all taluks of the Province of Mysore. 4. An address to the Fifth International Oriental Congress 1881 in Sanscrit with an English translation. By Dr. Ramdas Sen. 5. A paper on the Identity of Upello with Upaplava. By Rishikesh Bhuttacharjee Shastri (Reprinted from the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. L. Part I 1881.) 6. The Law Review Nos. 5 and 6 Vol. II. 7. A Calculation of the Transit of Mercury with a Diagram. By Pundit Bapu Deba Sastri. Benares). 8 Independent Tipperah Law Reports for 1880. Judgment of Babu Sambhu Chunder Mukhopadhya, Minister Associate. 9. Milk and Henri Nesties' Milk powder as Food during the earliest period of infancy and in later years. By H. Lebert. 10. Messrs Dickinson and Co.'s. monthly Price List of Printing papers, cards, envelopes &c. 11. Ramayana of Valmiki, Ojudhyakand, in original Sanskrit with a Bengali translation published by Babu Protap Chunder Roy. Distributed *gratis*. 12. The Scientific exposition of life and soul in Bengali (Mymensingh). 13. The First Annual Report of the Faridpur Sarhid Sava. 14. Kulpana Kanan, or poetical pieces in Bengali. By Sreemutti Kamini Soondari Devi. 15. Arya Darshana, a Bengali monthly Vol. 7. No. 2 for 1288 B. E. 16. Nalini, a Bengali monthly, Nos. 4, 5, 6 for 1288 B. E. 17. Hindu Darsana, a Bengali monthly Nos 11 and 12 for 1288 B. E. 18. *Christya Mohila* or the Christian Woman, a Bengali monthly, No. 10 Vol. I. 19. Official correspondence of the Bengal Government on the Decentralization scheme. 20. Kalpana, a Bengali monthly No. 1 for 1288 B. E.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1881.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

IT IS highly necessary that the Viceroy should know the country which he has come to govern, and the best way for his Lordship to accomplish that object is to see things with his own eyes. Unfortunately his exalted position does not enable him to see things in their naked reality. He is generally obliged to look through the spectacles of others, and even when he can use his own eyes, he sees only the white-wash. This is a disability which one in his position cannot easily get over. Still he does see a good deal when he sees with his own eyes. And Lord Ripon is evidently using his own eyes. His Lordship has taken all necessary precautions to observe the reality as closely as possible. He has dispensed with pomp and circumstance; he will hold no formal durbars; his object is evidently to make the most of his own eyes and ears. There is a halo of moral grandeur about His Lordship, which is most pleasing, and wherever he is going, he is receiving from the people the willing tribute of respect. In this country our public men have scant opportunities of speaking out their minds; ours is a paragraph and not a speaking Government; our Governors have an opportunity of speaking only when they make a tour and receive addresses. Lord Ripon has not neglected this opportunity. At Delhi His Lordship delivered a remarkable reply to the address of the local Municipality. He has been feasting his eyes with the wonders of art in the capital of the Great Mogul. His Lordship said to the Municipal Commissioners of Delhi: "I have already seen enough of your city and its neighbourhood to appreciate very highly those treasures of art with which you are so richly provided. You have among the buildings of this city and its suburbs—you have in the Diwani-i-khas, the Jama Musjid, the Moti Musjid, and the Kutub, from which I have just come; monuments that might be placed without fear of comparison by the proudest and most famous monuments of the world. I have seen them with the greatest gratification. I expected much from what I had heard, but I have found that they surpass in beauty, in taste, in elegance of design, all that I had anticipated. They are a proof of what can be accomplished by the people of India working upon their own National Art. I have seen them with the deepest interest, and I trust that they may be not only monuments of the past but models for the future; and, gentlemen, I can assure you that while I have derived great pleasure from the inspection of those delightful works of art, and from witnessing scenes to which are attached historic memories so great and famous, I have derived still more satisfaction from the friendly and cordial reception which you have been kind enough to accord to me." His Lordship described the interest evinced by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in her magnificent Indian empire in a most delicate way, which no other Viceroy had before him attempted. His Lordship said: "Our Gracious Sovereign feels the deepest interest in all that concerns the prosperity and happiness of the Indian people. She is always anxious to hear of the well-being of the Princes, of the Chiefs and of the people of India. She knows all these Chiefs and Princes by name; she is intimately acquainted with the character of different parts of your country, with the history of your famous cities, and it is to Her Majesty, I know well, a source of deep satisfaction that you are truly animated by such sentiments as I find in this address." This little account so neatly told will be read by Her Majesty's Indian subjects with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction and gratitude. His Lordship took this opportunity to dwell upon some of the salient points of the policy of his Government. We already know the liberal sentiments of the present Government on the subject of private enterprise, and His Lordship thus gave expression to these sentiments: "The present moment is one in which, as it appears to me, such an appeal to private enterprise may be most appropriately and most hopefully made, and I can assure you that in the declarations which have emanated lately from the Government of India upon the subjects, we have been animated by the most sincere and honest desire to afford to private enterprise every possible opportunity of aiding the Government and the people of this country in the spread of public works of a remunerative and advantageous character. But, gentlemen, while we have made our appeal to capitalist in England, we are also especially desirous to encourage to the utmost of our power the application of local capital to works of this description, and it will be an especial object with us, in any concessions which we may hereafter make, to see that the fairest and fullest opportunity is given to local capital to come forward and aid in undertakings of this description; and I trust that while the Government, on the one hand, within the limits which financial necessities impose, steadily does its work for the development of these undertakings of public utility, we shall, by an honest and frank appeal to public aid, find ourselves assisted on the other hand, by the energy of private enterprise." Nothing could be better in thought and spirit than this frank avowal of the opinion of the Viceroy on this momentous subject. Referring to the part taken by the British and Native troops in the Afghan War His Lordship said, "I rejoice to think that in that war British and Native troops fought side by side with equal gallantry, and won for themselves equal distinction." This is highly complimentary, and will be duly appreciated by the native population. His Lordship is a lover of peace, and he spoke out on the subject in a manly spirit. He said, "it will be, so long as I am called to rule in this country, my constant endeavour to promote to the utmost the maintenance of peaceful relations both within and without the boundaries of the Queen's dominions. And, gentlemen, that fortunate restoration of peace both enables the Government of India, and makes it their first duty, to turn their attention to the consideration of measures calculated to improve the internal condition of the country and develop its resources." And we cannot feel sufficiently thankful for the measures of administrative reform, which His Lordship has already introduced. His Lordship emphatically expressed his desire to foster Indian industries. His Lordship remarked: "We *do* desire to avail ourselves of the assistance of Native industry to the utmost possible extent, wherever articles can be produced in this country of which the Government stand in need, at a rate which would financially justify us in procuring them here, in preference to elsewhere. It is a part of our policy that we should by that means endeavour to encourage industry and develop it to the utmost of our power." Adverting to the question of local self-government His Lordship said:

"I am very well aware that such a work as that of developing self-government in a country like this must necessarily be a gradual work; that it must be carried out in one way in one part of this great Peninsula, and in another way in another;—that one portion of the country may be more fit for the wide application of the principles of self-government than another; but the object of that resolution was to call public and official attention to the great importance of the principle itself, and to mark emphatically the desire of the Government that every effort should be made to afford it all that development and extension special circumstances of each locality might render possible. I look upon the extension of self-government as the best means at the disposal of the Government of India at the present time of promoting and extending the political education of the people of this country. I have no doubt that there are in India, just as there are in England, Municipal bodies that are not always wise, who are sometimes found to obstruct measures of importance, and, possibly, even seriously to neglect their duties. I very well recollect, a good many years ago, the late Lord Palmerston, who, as you know, was a great English Minister, telling the House of Commons, when he was advocating sanitary reform, that there was always in every town in England a clean party and a dirty party—a party that was in favor of good water-supply and good drainage, and a party opposed to measures of that kind. I have not the least doubt that there is a clean party and a dirty party in the towns and cities of India, and I can quite understand that to men zealous for improvement, it may often be trying to see important schemes calculated to confer great benefits on a large community postponed, or marred, or laid aside, from ignorance, or apathy, or indifference. But I may venture to say to those who may be not unnaturally impatient at such untoward occurrences, that they should not let their patience run away with them to the extent of allowing them to obstruct or abandon the principle of self-government. Patience is necessary in the beginning of all things; it is necessary in the conduct of all public affairs, especially where a more or less numerous body of men have been brought together, and I would ask those whose favorite schemes may be thwarted or opposed to remember that the establishment, development, and practical working of self-government is in itself a great benefit to the country; that it is not only an end to be pursued, but a great object of political education to be attained, and, therefore, we may well put up with disappointment and annoyance rather than sweep away those institutions which are calculated in the end, as they become better understood and as the people become more accustomed to work them, to confer large benefits upon the community in general. Gentlemen, I, therefore, desire, and my colleagues desire with me,

to see, the powers and independence of local bodies increased and extended as opportunity may offer. We desire to see the principle of election extended where it may be possible, although we are well aware that we can only proceed gradually and tentatively in that direction.

Nobly said. There is the true ring of the statesman in the declarations of the Viceroy. There are we confess some misgivings in the native mind as to the educational policy of the Viceroy. There is an impression abroad that His Lordship, pressed by the Exeter Hall party, may sacrifice high English education for the sake of primary education. But His Lordship's declarations at Delhi ought to dissipate that impression. He said, "a good deal has been done in this country, I rejoice to think, for higher and middle education, and I trust that all the results that have been attained, will be maintained and extended. I am the last man in the world who would grudge the advance that has been made in that direction—an advance of which I most cordially and heartily approve—but I think the time has come when we ought to look to the education of the general mass of the people. We cannot hope among the vast millions of India to do much in that direction except by the labor of years,—I may say of generations,—but the time has come when public attention and the attention of Government and of local bodies like that which you represent here, should, in my judgment, be turned to the question of developing primary education so far as finance and other circumstances may permit." This is right and proper. The education of the higher and middle classes, and that of the masses ought to go hand in hand, and Lord Ripon will win the lasting gratitude of the people, if he will give an impetus to both.

We have read Lord Ripon's address with great pleasure. It is a frank exposition of His Lordship's policy, full of generous sentiments, and an earnest solicitude for the welfare of the millions committed to his care.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

WE have read with much pleasure Sir Ashley Eden's circular to the Divisional Commissioners on the subject of the extension of local self-Government. We give it *in extenso* :

FINANCE-Nos. 98-106T.

From COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—To all COMMISSIONERS of Divisions.—(dated Darjeeling, the 4th November 1881.)

SIR—I am directed to forward to you, for careful consideration and report, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 3513, dated 10th ultimo, from the Government of India on the subject of the further extension of Local Self-Government.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive such suggestions as you may have to offer regarding the items of expenditure under each head to be transferred to local management, particularly with reference to any special local conditions ; but it is probable that the details of this part of the scheme can eventually be best elaborated by Government in communication with the heads of departments. On the general question of the constitution and power of the District Government Boards, however, I am to invite the fullest expression of your views and of those of your district officers and such non-official gentlemen as you may be able to consult. In some instances, no doubt, existing Committee can be utilized by amalgamation, but it should be distinctly understood from the first that the Government is not able to recognize any right on the part of members of such Committees to appointment to the District Board. The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to think that in many cases appointments to these bodies have been made with reference to other considerations than the capacity of the selected individual for the management of affairs. The opportunity should now be taken of weeding out all none-effective members and, appointing a really strong working Board in each district. No absolute rule can of course be laid down regarding the strength of the Boards ; but care should be taken that, as far as possible, the interests of all parts of the district may be fairly represented, and that the Boards may be strong enough to admit of the appointment of Sub-Committees for the immediate control of the different departments. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Boards will largely gain by the presence upon them of the chief executive officers of the district ; but he has no desire to see official members multiplied merely because they are officials.

3. The most important point for your consideration will be the powers of control in each department with which in your opinion the District Government Boards can be safely entrusted, and the nature of the check which Government should reserve to itself by law. There can be no doubt that the working of many of the District Committees has not hitherto been satisfactory, and that the members have in too many cases, exhibited indifference to the matters committed to their control. To this however there have been signal exceptions and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the explanation of the general attitude of the Committees is to be found in the limited nature of the control assigned to them. It is now intended to adopt such measures as shall promote a more general interest in the administration of local affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable at this stage to give any positive pledge in regard to the details of the scheme, but the following is an outline of the policy which he is prepared to adopt. The Board should be entrusted with the maintenance of all provincial communications, excepting railways and canals and where this can be arranged, with the repairs and maintenance of civil buildings, a grant, calculated on the average expenditure being made for the purpose. The Provincial Public Works Cess, Government must retain in its own hands. The cess is partically pledged as the security for the interest on the capital expended on Productive Public Works in the Province and it is required as its name implies, for large provincial rather than local purposes. Nevertheless the Lieutenant-Governor will always be ready as he has hitherto been to make liberal grants-in-aid of district projects from such funds as he may have at his disposal. It is probable that the grant to the District Boards for the maintenance of provincial communications or civil buildings will be made up wholly or in part by surrendering Pounds and Ferries to their management. Where this is insufficient, special grants will be made each year from provincial funds. It is a question whether the management of the District Post Cess could with any advantage be transferred to local control. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to transfer absolutely to local management all the details of district Medical charity, permanent grants representing the aid now derived from Government being transferred simultaneously. Lunatic Asylums are not district institutions, and their management must still be reserved to the State, members of the District Board being appointed visitors of all asylums. Sanitation in all its branches will it is hoped claim a large share of attention from Boards and the Lieut.-Governor will endeavour so far as possible to place them in funds for expenditure under this most important head ; but for the present it will be necessary to retain the Vaccination Department as a special branch of the Government service. Sir Ashley Eden is willing to extend considerably and vest in the local Boards the powers now delegated to the existing District Committees in regard to the local control of Education. As regards the distribution of the allotment for Primary Education, they are already associated with the Magistrate as a consultative body and their authority in this respect may be confirmed and increased. The Lieutenant-Governor some time ago increased the grant for Primary Education in the current year by one lakh of rupees, and he has hopes of making a further addition before the permanent grants are finally settled. The distribution of the district grant-in-aid allotments may also be made over to the Boards, under such restrictions as may be found necessary. The District Committees are already entrusted with the general supervision of the zillah school so far as concerns its finances and discipline, and it may be found possible to concede further powers to them. The award of scholarships must in general follow the results of examinations to be conducted by departmental officers ; but it may be possible to give the Boards a voice in their final distribution. The appointment of teachers by District Boards has to be reconciled with the existence of a graded service in which the promotion of officers is determined by other than merely local conditions ; and it must be carefully provided that the interests of individual officers do not suffer in consequence of any administrative change such as that now under consideration.

4. As regards Municipalities, it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to relieve these bodies entirely of charges for Police, under a guarantee that the income now devoted to that object will be spent on medical charity, education, sanitation and general works of improvement, the charges now falling upon Government being reduced. It will be necessary to consider where the District Boards should or should not have any control over the administration of Municipalities and if not what adjustment should be made in regard to maintaining schools and other institutions of general public interest situated within municipal limits. Your report on the proposed amendment of the General Municipal Act has already been received ; but you are invited to submit any further observations which may be suggested by a consideration of the larger questions now proposed for discussion.

5. I am to invite your very particular attention to the subject matter of this letter and to ask that your reply may reach Government not later than 1st January. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that with a wider sphere of duty before them, with larger powers and larger responsibilities, the local bodies will manifest a genuine and intelligent interest in the management of local affairs and will gradually acquire such aptitude for public business as may justify the further extension of Local Self-Government. It must be accepted as the settled policy of Government to develope that interest to the utmost extent possible in the existing circumstances of the country, and Sir Ashley Eden looks to all the officers of his Government for loyal co-operation in giving to this policy the fullest effect that may be compatible with the interest of the province.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

We are glad to observe that Sir Ashley Eden is prepared to give a fair trial to the proposed scheme of local self-government. The suggestions made are eminently practical, and shew an earnest desire on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor to co-operate with the Government of India in the development of its liberal policy on the subject. We will briefly notice a few of the detailed suggestions. In the first place we think the Lieutenant-Governor is not quite happy in designating the proposed District Committee "the District *Government* Board." If the name "District Government Board" has been adopted in the sense the name "Local Government Board" is used in England, there can be no harm, but if it is meant to be a department of Government, it will be misleading. It may be said that there is not much in a name, but the name adopted will we fear suggest an inference in the minds of the members of the Board that it will be a Government machinery, and that it will be expected to carry out the views, wishes and behests of Government. Possibly no such thing is intended ; nevertheless it would be better if the name "Government Board" were omitted. This name is not used in the Resolution of the Government of India. It is noteworthy that the Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to continue the present system of nomination. His Honor says, "the opportunity should now be taken of weeding out all non-effective members, and appointing a really strong working Board in each district." This is as it should be. But the Lieutenant-Governor does not say whether the appointment of members would be wholly by selection or partly by election and partly by selection. This is an important point, which ought to be taken into consideration. The Resolution of the Government of India does not ignore the principle of election. We for one think that the elective system may be tried in large towns. Then the strength of the Board is not mentioned ; the Lieutenant-Governor says that no absolute rule can be laid down on this point. We are of opinion that the minimum strength of the Board ought to be prescribed by law, and that at least two-thirds should be non-official gentlemen. The Government of India having declared that the District Magistrate shall be the chairman of the District Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor does not as a matter of course raise this point. But we have already said that if the Government of India really wishes to make the District Committee effective, it should place it under an independent head. As to what powers of control should be reserved to Government, the question is not discussed in the circular before us. His Honor will decide it after receiving the opinions of the Divisional Commissioners ; when the details are announced, it will be then time for us to discuss them. As regards the funds to be assigned to the local Boards, the subjects are indicated, but the amounts will be annually fixed by Government. The Public Works Cess is to be excluded, because as the Lieutenant-Governor says, "the cess is practically pledged as the security for the interest on the capital expended on Productive Public Works in the Province, and it is required as its name implies, for large provincial rather than local purposes." We submit that this is a matter for the Government of India to settle. If the revenue surrendered by the Government of India to the local Government be sufficient to meet the interest on the outlay on productive public works, the public works cess may safely be made over to the District Committees. It is true that the cess is levied for provincial purposes, but local improvements may be so designed as to fulfil those purposes. The Lieutenant-Governor is silent on the subject of the Road Cess. The question is whether the present Road Cess Committee will be continued or the new District Committee will be charged with the administration of the Road Cess. As for the surrender of the receipts from pounds and ferries, the revenues derived from those sources are not at all considerable, and they will not go very far to strengthen the hands of the District Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor would assign to the District Committees the maintenance of provincial communications and civil buildings ; if so, why should not the provincial cess be made over to them ? His Honor says that special grants will be made each year from the provincial funds for these purposes. But unless the amount be fixed the District Committee will be placed in an anomalous position. They will have a permanent liability, whereas they will have a fluctuating income. The management of medical charity will be made over to the District Committee, and permanent grants representing the aid now derived from Government will be transferred simultaneously. This is a fair proposal, but we think the Government grant ought to be increased in case of extension of medical relief. The Lieutenant-Governor will give greater powers to the District Committee in matters of education than are now possessed by the Education Committee. This will be certainly a move in the right direction, provided the leading strings are not kept in the

hands of the District Magistrate as chairman of the District Committee. But one thing we do not understand. It appears that the powers of the Municipal Committees will be distinct from those of the District Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet made up his mind whether the District Committees should have power over Municipal Committees. His Honor says: "As regards Municipalities, it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to relieve these bodies entirely of charges for Police under a guarantee that the income now devoted to that object will be spent on medical charity, education, sanitation and general works of improvement, the charges now falling upon Government being reduced. It will be necessary to consider whether the district Boards should or should not have any control over the administration of Municipalities, and, if not, what adjustment should be made in regard to maintaining schools and other institutions of general public interest, situated within municipal limits." This is certainly a very important question. Our own idea at present is that if there are to be two Committees, all first class Municipalities should within the municipal limits have power over all matters, which are proposed to be vested in the District Committees. It is well known that men able and willing to serve on local Committees are not plentiful in the Mofussil, and it, therefore, not unfrequently occurs that the same men who belong to one Committee are put on other Committees. It would therefore be better to centralize all authority in the Municipal Committees in large towns.

LIABILITIES OF PUTNIDARS.

OUR attention has been drawn to a very important decision of the High Court on the question of the liability of Putnidars to pay the zemindar's share of the Road and Public Works Cesses under the usual terms of putni lease. This was a case between Surnomoye Devi (plaintiff) *vrs.* Kumar Poreshnarain Roy (defendant). The appeal was heard by Justices White and Tottenham on the 28th August 1878. We give their judgment below:

White J. (Tottenham, J., concurring).—The point raised by this appeal is whether the defendant (the respondent before us) is entitled from this annual profit, viz.,—Rs. 11,700,—payable by him to the plaintiff (the appellant before us) under a patni-kabuliat, to deduct that portion of the Road Cess levied upon the land, the subject of the patni-tenure, which falls according to Bengal Act X of 1871 upon the plaintiff, but has been paid by the defendant. If this question had been one pure and simple of the construction of the patni-kabuliat, we should have taken time to consider the validity of an objection raised by Babu Rash Behary Ghose on behalf of the respondent, that special appeal does not lie in such a case under the new Code; but the decision of this appeal involves not only that question, but also a consideration of the Bengal Road Cess Act, and of the effect of its provisions upon contracts made prior to its passing, and we are clearly of opinion that the especial appeal lies. (After shortly stating the facts, and the terms of the Kabuliat, as above) his Lordship continued:—

When this kabuliat was executed, the Income-tax Act was in force, but has since been repealed. The Road Cess was not imposed until the year 1871. The Act ordaining the Cess directs, that where land is the subject of various tenures and subtenures, the road-cess shall be recoverable from the several owners or occupiers in certain proportions mentioned in the Act. The payment on account of road-cess, which is sought to be deducted by the defendant, is that portion of the Cess which under the Act would fall upon the plaintiff, and, if the rights of the parties as regards the point in dispute are not governed by the contract to which they were parties in 1862, it is clear that the defendant would be entitled to make the deduction which he claims.

The first Court decided that the road-cess was an impost or 'augobar' within the meaning of the Kabuliat, and decreed that the defendant must pay the whole of the annual profit of Rs. 11,700 without any deduction on account of the road-cess. Mr. Tweedie, the Additional Judge, has taken a different view of the matter. He holds that the road-cess is not an impost (augobar) within the meaning of the kabuliat, but that it is really an income-tax, and as such, a charge which the plaintiff has expressly undertaken to bear.

The correctness or otherwise of his decision turns, in the first place, upon what is the tax which the plaintiff by the kabuliat undertook to pay; and secondly, upon what is the nature and character of the tax imposed by the Bengal Legislature and called the road-cess.

As regards the first question, the word used in the kabuliat to define the particular tax which the plaintiff has agreed to pay, is the English word income-tax, although the word itself is written in the Bengali character. Income-tax is a word which has a very sharply defined meaning. The tax is distinguished by well-known characteristics, and when the kabuliat was executed, a tax of that name, and having these well-known characteristics, was in force. We have no doubt that the income-tax intended by the kabuliat was the income-tax then in force, and any future tax that might hereafter be imposed which falls upon income, and is of the same character and nature as the income-tax then in force.

As regards the second question, if the cess imposed by Bengal Act X of 1871 is really an income-tax, then unquestionably the plaintiff who has agreed to pay "income-tax", would be bound to pay this cess, although it has been imposed since the date of the kabuliat.

We are of opinion, however, that having regard to the provisions of the Road Cess Act, the impost is not an income-tax.

The income-tax, which was levied at the date of the kabuliat, was a tax imposed by the Legislature of the Government of India upon all the people of India whose incomes exceeded a certain amount. It formed part of the financial system of India, and was levied mainly, if not entirely, for the purposes of all India. The subject matter of the tax was a man's annual income from whatever source derived, and was levied upon what actually came to his hands as income and not upon the value of his lands as income, and not upon the value of his property. Now the road-cess is imposed not by the Metropolitan Legislature of India, but by the Local Legislature of Bengal. It is not a tax upon income. It is a tax, as Section 4 of Bengal Act X of 1871 says, upon immoveable property within a certain part only of India, and it is assessed upon the annual value of that property; and as the interpretation clause shows, irrespective of whether the property is a rent-paying one or not. Again the proceeds of the tax are applicable to purely local purposes,—viz, the construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication. It is to my mind as much a misnomer to call the road cess an income-tax as it would be to give that name to the lighting or water rate, which is levied upon the owners and occupiers of houses in Calcutta, or to the highway rate which is collected in England. Being of opinion that the road-cess does not come within the meaning of income-tax as named in the kabuliat, the next question is, whether it is an outgoing which the defendant ought to pay. The defendant has agreed to pay any impost (augobar) which may be laid on by Government in future. The word "augobar" has been the subject of some criticism by Mr. Tweedie, based apparently on its primary and literal meaning, and he has come to the conclusion that road-cess is not "augobar." It appears to us unnecessary to decide whether "augobar" does or does not include such a tax as road cess, for we think upon a consideration of the language of the kabuliat, to which I have above referred, that the true meaning of the parties is that the Rs. 11,700 annual profit should be treated as a net annual sum payable by the defendant, and that the same should be paid without deduction, except for income-tax. The translation of the Sub-Judge runs thus:—"I or my heirs shall not in any way be able to raise any objection to your getting the aforesaid profit of Rs. 11,700," which is thus paraphrased by Mr. Tweedie:—"I shall not on this account (viz. khazanabridhi or augobar) or on any other account, make any deduction from the Rs. 11,700 'mamfa' payable by me to you."

It appears to us not unreasonable, or improbable that when, the plaintiff has by his putni settlement virtually turned himself into an annuitant upon the land, and assign to the defendant the land with all the prospect of its future increase of value, that the parties should come to an arrangement by which the annual payment to the plaintiff should be exempt from all present and future charges upon the land except income-tax.

The only remaining question is, whether the direction in the road cess Act override the contract which the parties made for themselves long before that Act was passed. Although the Act contains no saving clause in favour of contracts, it does not prohibit in future the making of contracts which shall interfere with the incidents of the road-cess as directed by the Act, nor vacate contracts that may have been made before the passing of the Act. In the absence of any provision to that effect we think that the terms of the kabuliat must still govern the rights of the parties, and that the agreement which they have come to is not affected by the subsequent passing of the Road Cess Act.

The result is, that this appeal will be allowed. The decree of the Lower Appellate Court will be set aside, and that of the first Court will be restored with cost. The appellant will have his costs of this appeal and also in the Lower Appellate Court.

This is a very important decision, and settles a most knotty point. Need we say that it is both just and equitable. When the zemindar makes over the future increment of the assets of his estate to a putnidar under a special contract, all future liabilities should certainly attach to him who will benefit by future improvement.

EDUCATION IN THE N. W. P. & OUDH.

MR. Ralph Griffith's report on the progress of education in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March last, is now before the public. It is a most interesting document and demands more than a passing notice. The progress of English education in the backward Upper Provinces cannot be too carefully watched, and any thing which retards educational progress in Northern India cannot be too deeply deplored. The schools throughout the united provinces had received a severe shock from the malarial fever of 1879. The total number attending schools and colleges had on the 31st March 1880, fallen to 222,117 from a total on the same day of the preceding year of 242,580. There was thus a decrease of 20,463 on the number of pupils under instruction. On the 31st March last, the total was 225,403, which shows an increase of 3,286 over the figures of the preceding year. This took place almost entirely in the lower schools of the North Western Provinces. In Oudh there was a falling-off of 100 in the total attendance. So the schools of the united provinces have not yet fully recovered from the disastrous effects of the malarial fever of 1879. During the year under report there were 6,595 schools of all kinds against 6,810 in 1879-80. Of these, 8 were institutions for University education, namely, the English Government colleges of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, the aided English colleges at Lucknow and Aligarh, the unaided college department of the London Mission School at Benares, and the Law classes at Allahabad and Lucknow. The Muir College passed all its four candidates for Honors in Arts and for the degree of M. A., while, the Canning College passed three out of four, and two out of three for the degree of B. L. In the B. A. Examination 22 students, out of a total of 41 candidates for the united provinces, passed; while for the F. A. Examination, 48 out of 91 candidates passed. Secondary instruction is imparted in high schools and middle schools, English and Vernacular The former are tested by the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University and the latter by the departmental middle class examinations. Last year the total number of schools for secondary instruction was 674, and the attendance 9,241. Four hundred and twenty-five candidates in all went up for the Entrance examination in December 1880, of whom 220 passed against 151 passed in the preceding year. The results of the middle-class Anglo-Vernacular examination were, however, most unsatisfactory. The number of boys examined was 883, of whom only 172 passed. The main reason of the failure according to Mr. Griffith is "that in many schools both masters and students regard the Entrance examination as the only good worthy of their serious thoughts, and will not exert themselves to teach or learn thoroughly the subjects of study in the vernacular." These remarks are a significant commentary on the movement which has been set on foot in the Punjab for orientalizing education in Northern India. The results of the middle class vernacular examination were also unsatisfactory. During the year under review there were 4,570 schools for primary instruction against 4,745 in the preceding year; but though the number of schools decreased, this was more than compensated for by a larger and a more regular attendance. In the North-Western Provinces out of 155,676 boys 20,138 passed by both tests, and in Oudh 2,863 out of 50,227: 491 girls passed out of 6,795 in the North-Western Provinces and 184 out of 2,111 in Oudh.

So far as University education is concerned, the united provinces are not making any encouraging progress. Mr. Deighton writes of the Agra College in a desponding tone. He says:—"Except in the First Arts examination, we have not met with much success. * * * * Our numbers in the College department have not increased, nor do they seem likely to increase. In my remarks upon this point last year, I perhaps attributed too much to the attractions held out by other Colleges, not giving sufficient weight to the limitation of scholarships to students who pass high in the University examinations. To this cause, no doubt, much may be ascribed." The English College at Benares numbered, in December last, (1880,) 54 students against 56 in the same month of the previous year. In the Muir College alone there was an increase in the number of students in the General Department, which rose from 64 to 79. On the present educational status of the North-Western Provinces, so far as English University education is concerned, Sir George Couper, in reviewing the Director's report, makes the following observations:—"It is clear that so far as University education is concerned, and more especially English University education, there is nothing to be desired, either as regards the character of the institutions at which it is given, or the *personnel* of the tutorial staff, which is quite capable of doing justice to double or treble the numbers at present under their charge. But the people are still unwilling or unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered them. The richer classes, who are able to pay, stand aloof; and the poorer, it is to be feared, regard education simply giving them a claim to Government appointments hereafter, and feel it as a grievance if they do not get them. The Agra College, with its staff of able professors and empty class-rooms, is a melancholy proof of how little high

class education is deemed to be a desideratum by the upper and well-to-do classes of native society." Again: "The cost of English University education is no less than Rs. 107 per head higher than last year; and His Honor can only repeat the remarks made in para. 12 of the orders on the last report, where the subject was noticed, viz., that great caution is evidently required in connection with the extension of higher education at the cost of the State, unless it is more appreciated and sought after by the people themselves for its own value. Sir George Couper, * * * fears an undue proportion of the funds the State is able to devote to education is spent in a very few, with hardly adequate results." But it is strange that Sir George does not enquire why the people of the united provinces do not appreciate English University education, and why they are unwilling to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them. We have over and over again explained in these columns ttha the bulk of our countrymen cannot be expected to seek after English education for its own sake. They learn English in order to qualify themselves for Government employment. This fact should be clearly recognized. The richer classes stand aloof from English education for the simple reason that they have no hope of obtaining in the public service posts suited to their capacity and aspirations. The middle classes would most willingly take advantage of the opportunities offered them provided they see that it would be worth their while to do so. It is no secret that educated Natives are at a discount in the Upper Provinces. They do not receive any encouragement from Government. They are carefully excluded from the gazetted appointments for the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services, which are the monopoly of uneducated men of the Amla class. Teacherships and clerkships are the only places open to them. As teachers and clerks they exercise no influence over their countrymen; while men, who after acquiring a smattering of Urdu begin life as Mohurirs, gradually become Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors, Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges. Can ordinary parents in their circumstances be blamed for not giving the benefit of University education to their young hopefuls? They see that their boys would profit more by beginning life as Amla after learning a little Urdu. Has Sir George Couper ever taken the trouble to enquire why there is a demand for University education in Bengal, and why it is not in request among the people in the Upper Provinces? The simple reason is that in the Lower Provinces the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services are recruited from among well-educated young men; whereas in Northern India they are monopolised by uneducated men of the Amla class. This is the secret of the whole thing. It is all very well to say that education should be appreciated and sought after for its own sake; but this is not generally the case even in the advanced and enlightened countries of Europe, and to expect such a thing in backward India is to expect an impossibility. Let the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab announce, as Sir Henry Hardinge did in Bengal in 1844, that in selecting candidates for appointments in the public service, preference shall be given to men who have distinguished themselves in their school career; and the announcement will at once create a demand for English University education in Northern India. We are as sure of this as of our own existence. The adoption of the measure we recommend will not impair the efficiency of the public service. On the contrary, it will improve its tone and promote its efficiency. Wherever University graduates and undergraduates have been fairly tried in the public service, they have as a rule, turned out extremely well. The evidence contained in Mr. Griffith's report proves this. He tells us that the North-West Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been endeavouring to utilize the services of native graduates and former under-graduates to a greater extent than is usually done in public offices. He goes on to say:—"During the past two and a half years three graduates of the Calcutta University have received appointments two of whom turned out extremely well." One of these latter subsequently left on receiving the offer of a better post under the Nizam's government, and concerning the other, a former pupil of Canning College, the present Officiating Director writes in terms of high praise. Three former under-graduates, who read up to the B.A. standard, but failed to take the degree, and also employed in the office of the Director of Agriculture, are pronounced far superior to the ordinary run of Bengali clerks. One of them also from the Canning College in particular has turned out remarkably well. Mr. Griffith remarks: "The prospect opened out to our students on leaving school does not seem to me at all encouraging." This accounts for the unwillingness of the people of the Upper Provinces to give their sons the benefit of English University education.

HOMŒOPATHY IN INDIA.

THE Transactions of the International Homœopathic Convention held in London, July, 1881, contain a valuable paper from Dr. Mahendralal Sircar giving a history of Homœopathy in India. According to him Dr. Honigberger was the first homœopathic practitioner in India. Dr. Honiberger learnt Homœopathy from Hahnemann himself during his first return to Europe after his travel in the East. This was immediately after Hahnemann's second marriage in 1835. Dr. Honigberger revisited India in the spring of 1839. But he was not a staunch homœopath. Dr. Sircar says: "He was a man of great worldly ambition, of large conceit, and of a restless spirit. He soon made a medley of the two systems, which he called his medium system, and thus deprived himself of the honour of being the first to introduce homœopathy into India." In the *Calcutta Review*, January 1852, occurs the following regarding the practice of homœopathy in India: "The system has been extensively practised by amateurs in the Civil and Military Services, and by other gentlemen; and the success that has attended their practice, both upon Europeans and natives, has been such as to astonish themselves and all who have witnessed it. There is perhaps scarcely a large district in India in which such an amateur has not *for years* been diffusing blessings around him; and there are scarcely any of our Indian readers who may not satisfy themselves by personal observation of the success of this practice." In the same article mention is made of three hospitals in India, "that just opened in Calcutta, and those established by Mr. Brooking at Tanjore and Paducuta, under the respective Rajas." About this time Dr. Fabre Tonnere, afterwards Health-Officer of Calcutta came to this city to practise homœopathy. He projected the establishment of a homœopathic hospital under the patronage of Sir John Littler, the then Deputy Governor of Bengal. This hospital though thriving at first subsequently declined. But the cause of homœopathy advanced through the exertions of amateurs. Dr. Sircar says: "Mr. E. de Latour of the Indian Civil Service was a most enthusiastic convert to the new doctrine, and practised it with very great success. By effecting the cure of his son of a disease which was pronounced hopeless by regular doctors, Mr. Latour converted his immediate subordinate, a Deputy Magistrate, Moulavie Zainuddin Hossein, who in his turn became an amateur practitioner, doing good to many." In the *British Journal of Homœopathy* for July, 1854, we have the statistics of 629 cases of cholera treated homœopathically by Mr. Latour during the months of May, June, and July, 1853, in which the mortality was only 30 per cent, notwithstanding that "there was no hospital attendance, no supervision, no auxiliary appliances, no professional attendance." But the dissemination of homœopathy among the Bengali community in the earlier years was chiefly due to the benevolent efforts of Babu Rejender Dutt, the present head of the Wellington Square Dutt Family. Of him Dr. Sircar thus writes: "Though not regularly trained for the profession. Medicine has been his favourite study, and the practice of Medicine the delightful occupation of his life. He it was who was chiefly instrumental in supplanting the native allopathic by the superior European allopathic system in the metropolis, and when he found the extraordinary superiority of homœopathy over allopathy, he thought it his duty to give it the support he had given to the latter. He it was who was chiefly instrumental in founding the homœopathic hospital and in extending the practice of Dr. Tonnere. But notwithstanding all his exertions, neither, as we have said, did the hospital live long, nor did Tonnere succeed much in forwarding the cause of homœopathy; and it was not till the year 1861, when Babu Rajender was forced to practise the system himself, that the attention of the community was again drawn to its marvellous powers in healing." Dr. Sircar continues: "Babu Rajendra gained many converts, but among them was one whose conversion went a great way to forward the cause of homœopathy. We allude to Pundit Iswarachunder Vidyasagar, one of the most intelligent and philanthropic men whom Bengal has the good fortune to own as her sons. Vidyasagar was suffering for a long time from a complication of diseases which had defied the best ordinary treatment. It was in the beginning of 1863 that under the influence of a few doses of the infinitessimal drops he was rapidly restored to health. Immediately after his own recovery he had the satisfaction to see the same remarkably rapid cure by the same means of a case of chronic inveterate constipation in the person of a friend. He was struck with the vast difference between the two systems, and with his characteristic love of truth and philanthropy he became an ardent advocate and devoted missionary of the new faith. Babu Rajendra was very fortunate in this year 1863. Cure followed upon cure in rapid succession of cases which had defied all manner of orthodox treatment. There was one which made the greatest sensation: it was the case of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadoor. The Raja had traumatic gangrene of the foot, and, as due to his position and wealth, was treated by the best European and native doctors. In a short time the Raja's case was pronounced hopeless. Babu Rajender, who being a relative used to visit the Raja, was requested by the Raja himself to undertake his treatment. The sleeplessness, the diarrhœa, and the extreme prostration, which were the most alarming symptoms, rapidly yielded to the despised globules, and in the course of a couple of months the Raja made a marvellous recovery." Dr. Sircar adds: "While the prospects of Homœopathy were thus brightening under the exertions of Babu Rajender Dutt, Dr. Thiennette Beriguy came to Calcutta in the begining of 1864. He had graduated in the University of Paris as an ordinary medical student, obtained his knowledge of homœopathy from some homœopathic college (I forget which) in the United States, and was a successful practitioner of the new system at Melbourne. He was a very intelligent and well informed man and was a great help to Babu Rajender in the beginning. He would have been instrumental in spreading the system in Bengal more than any other person had he not been possessed with some crotchets which stood in the way of his own practice and thus in the way of the progress of homœopathy. The crotchets were hydropathy, spiritualism, and fierce anti Christian opinions. Had it not been for the last he would have found favour with the then Viceroy, and the Law Member of the Supreme Council, both of whom were devoted Christians, and though homœopaths at heart, they were averse to extending their patronage to the man who, notwithstanding that he practised the reformed system of medicine, was in their eyes an unbeliever, and therefore undeserving of any favour." Dr. Sircar gives the following account of his own conversion:

> The case of Raja Radhakant, the conversion of Vidyasagar and the persistent pleals of Babu Rajender for a fair hearing and above all for a fair trial, forced homœopathy upon my attention. I remember how a second reading of Morgan's *Philosophy of Homœopathy*, which I was asked by a friend to sharply review for a local paper, made such an impression upon my mind that I ceased to think homœopathy was the great humbug that it was represented to be, Sharp's *Investigation of Homœpathy* and *Lecter to Sir B. Brodie* placed the subject in the clearest light, and removed many doubts and difficulties. Singularly enough, the *Organon* of Hahnemann made the strongest impression in favour of homœopathy. There, notwithstanding many inaccuracies, obscurities, and even inconsistencies, I found a master mind dealing with his subject in the most thorough and scientific manner. Thus prepared I thought looking through the telescope, and lo! what was the result. The revelation of a most beneficient truth dawned upon the mind. I declared my convictions (Feb. 1867) at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Bengal Branch of the British Medical Asso-

ciation, of which I was then vice-president. I advocated as worthy of trial by the profession, a system of medicine which four years ago, at the inauguration of the Association, I had in utter ignorance denounced as a baseless quackery! What the result of this open confession of faith was is not unknown to my colleagues in England. It was of course no other than professional excommunication, but this has been nothing to me compared to the benefits my patients have enjoyed and the consequent consolation I have myself enjoyed of an approving conscience. To the honour of the lay press of India, it must be said, that they, both European and Native one and all denounced the conduct of the medical men of Calcutta towards me as the most intolerant and bigotted that could be imagined, worthy of men who belonged to a noble and sacred profession, and pretended to be men of science.

The cause of homœopathy now began to spread. Induced by Pundit Eswara Chunder Vidyasagur Babu Lokenath Moitra introduced it into Benares. He cured the wife of Mr. Ironside, the District Judge, who at once became a fast friend of the cause. In the face of insuperable difficulties and much opposition Mr. Ironside established a homœopathic hospital and dispensary at Benares in 1867, and placed it under the charge of Babu Lokenath Moitra. The hospital was patronised by such persons as His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, Raja Sir Deo Narayan Sing Bahadur, Moulavi Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Rai Narayan Das, &c., In the year 1867 the cause of homœopathy in Calcutta was strengthened by the arrival of Dr. Leopold Salzer from Alexandria. In 1868 the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*, the first medical periodical in the East advocating the cause of homœophy, was started by Dr. Sircar. In August, 1869, a homœopathic dispensary was established at Allahabad by private subscriptions and was placed under the charge of Babu Preonath Bose, a layman, but who by patient industry had made himself acquainted with the peculiarities of homœopathic practice. In the beginning of 1870 a homœopathic dispensary was opened at Agra, under the charge of another layman, Baboo Gobindchundra Rai. The public appreciation of homœopathy in India was shown by another fact in 1870. This was the fact of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore sending for Dr. Salzer for the treatment of his cataract. Dr. Sircar says that from 1870 to 1878 the course of Homœopathy in India may be said to have been comparatively a smooth one. With the exception of occasional collisions at the bedside, the two systems did not engage in any public demonstration of their strength. But strange to say a fiery battle broke out on what ought to be the neutral ground of the Calcutta University. Dr. Sircar was the victim of a most rancourous professional bigotry. But we will not recapitulate the episode as its facts are well known to the reader.

"The number of professional adherents of homœopathy in India," writes Dr. Sircar, "is not very large. In Calcutta we have seven; in the suburbs of Calcutta five; in Baraset one; in Serampore one; in Hooghli three; in Barripore one; in Allahabad one; in all nineteen. There might be a few more who have escaped our notice. In Bombay I hear of one who has settled as a homœopathic physician, but I am not acquainted with his professional status. So that in all India, we have scarcely two dozen of regularly trained medical men who profess and practise homœopathy." He, however, remarks: "The number of practitioners, who secretly practise homœopathy, that is, who give to their patients homœopathic drugs in homœopathic or very nearly allied doses without letting their patients know what they are giving, is already great, and threatening to become greater still." The number of lay practitioners is very great. Dr. Sircar does not, however, look upon them with an approving eye. He says: "The conceit of these men is in proportion to their ignorance, and their unscrupulousness in proportion to their conceit. The mischief they are doing to the cause of homœopathy is incalculable." A good index of the popular appreciation of homœopathy in India is the number of homœopathic pharmacies in Calcutta. The oldest, and, in spite of numerous changes of proprietorship, still the largest pharmacy, is that established by the late Dr. Berigny in 1866. Upwards of eight more have since sprung up, and all are doing good business, having *clientele* not only in the city, but all over the country. Dr. Sircar thus bursts forth:

"It is a shame to India, that while there is hardly a part of the civilised world where homœopathy has not met with public recognition in the shape of public institutions either for teaching its doctrines or for diffusing the blessings of its treatment, there should not as yet be a permanent public dispensary and hospital under professional management, recognising homœopathy, even in the metropolis of British India. The only out-door dispensary under charge of a professional man where patients are systematically treated homœopathically, is the little charity under the roof of your humble colleague. It is not only from the city and the suburbs, but in no small numbers from the remote Mofussil, that patients resort to this dispensary for treatment. The number of patients vary from 125 to over 150; the daily new admissions being from 30 to 50, and the number of old patients being from 100 to 150. The work of dispensary has been to a large extent a labour of love to me, but it has not the less been imposed upon me by a sense of duty—duty to a life giving truth, and duty to suffering humanity. I felt it a duty to tell the public in 1876 that the burden I have been bearing upon my shoulders for so many years was in reality the burden of the many. I urged that the community, and the Government were no longer justified in ignoring the claims of a system of medicine, which was spreading fast and wide in spite of the unaccountable opposition of the profession and in spite of the apathy and indifference, of Government. Editorial malice instigated, I am sorry to say, by professional jealousy, cast a suspicion upon my facts and figures, and thus was my appeal for the establishment of a hospital and dispensary, recoguising homœopathy, smothered."

We fully sympathize with Dr. Sircar. For obvious reasons he has not told us what sacrifices he has made to advance the cause of homœopathy in this country. But we know what he has done. His private dispensary is doing the work of a hospital, and if he will but revive his *Journal of Medicine* and report the cases treated by him, he will render a signal service to the cause. But single-handed he cannot do all. Those who have the ability ought to co-operate with him. There is one omission in Dr. Sircar's paper which we wish he had supplied. There is a growing literature of the new system in Bengali. An account of the Bengali publications on the subject would be interesting.

A BATCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

THE present Government of India is not only honestly inclined, but is doing its work in a practical and benevolent spirit. It has resolved that the Famine Insurance Fund shall not be a myth. Accordingly His Excellency the Viceroy in Council notifies for general information that, in pursuance of the policy announced in paragraphs 57 and 66 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82, seventy-five lakhs of rupees provided under the head of Famine Insurance in the Budget of the current year, together with a further sum of Rs. 7,22,000 chargeable to the same head in the year 1882-83, will be applied to the reduction of debt in India in the manner indicated below:

1st.—With reference to the Notification No 197, dated 1st May 1871, the Transfer Loan of 1871, amounting to Rs. 22,19,000 and now bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be liquidated and paid off at par on the 13th February 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn on that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

2nd.—With reference to the Notification No. 2010, dated 11th April 1867, the Debenture Loan of 1867-68 amounting to Rs. 60 03,000 and bearing interest at 5 per cent. will be liquidated and paid off at par on the 1st day of June 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn on that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

3rd—The Notifications No, 44 dated the 10th January 1867, and No, 3097, dated the 15th December 1871, permitting the transfer from any Loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. into the Loans 1842-43 or 1865, are cancelled from this date, in so far as they apply to the above-mentioned Transfer Loan of 1871.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to announce that the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, referred to in paragraph 67 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82, will be nominated and its constitution and duties defined shortly.

This is as it should be. The next question is the location of certain offices particularly at Simla. There was a rumour that most of the offices would be so located there. But the Governor General in Council has passed the following orders:

1st.—the Offices of the Accountant-General, Military Department, the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, the Director-General of the Post Office of India, the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, the Meteorological Reporter with the Government of India, and the Press Commissioner with the Government of India, shall accompany the Head-Quarters of the Government of India, to and from Simla in connection with the Departments to which they are attached and from next year the Rules in the Simla Allowances Code shall extend to all these officers and the establishments attached to them.

2nd.—The head-quarters of this Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India during the hot and rainy seasons are at Simla. There is no extra expense by this arrangement, which is allowed to continue.

3rd.—The offices of the Inspector General of Ordnance and of the General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations shall in future cease to accompany the Government of India to Simla. The head quarters of the former will in future be permanently located in Calcutta; and of the latter at Meerut.

4th.—The Offices of—

The Surgeon General of Her Majesty's forces in Bengal;
the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India;
the Director General of Railways;
the Inspector General of Military Works;
the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works;
the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity,

already have their head quarters permanently located at Simla, and the present arrangements regarding them will continue. Besides these, the offices of the commissary General, Bengal, and of the Director of Army Remount Operations shall from next year be permanently located at Simla.

2 His Excellency in Council has further decided that the rulings in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1749 dated 4th December, and No. 1884, dated 12th December 1879, shall apply to the clerks of the Office of the Commissary-General and of the Director of Army Remount Operation, but that, instead of the benefits of the Resolutions being restricted only to clerks who have hitherto moved with the Head-Quarters of the Government of India to and from Simla, the rules shall be applied to all clerks in permanent employ in those offices on this date; that is to say, any clerk now in permanent employ in either of those offices will be allowed to move his family to or from Simla once at the public expense under this contemporary Simla Allowance Rules, and will in future, subject to the provisions of section 8 of the Pay and Acting allowance Code, receive throughout the year a personal allowance equal to two-thirds of the allowance other than travelling allowances, to which he would be entitled under the Simla Allowances Code, if he accompanied the Government of India, to and from Simla; but any clerk appointed hereafter to these offices will receive no allowance beyond his sanctioned pay. In modification of the rules of the 4th and 12th December 1879, the Governor General in Council has also decided that any clerk in the Office of the Director General of Railways who before the date of the establishment of the head quarters of the office at Simla was in permanent employ in that office, though he had not at any time before accompanied the Head Quarters of the Government of India to and from Simla, shall be granted the personal allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had previously so accompanied the Government of India.

This Resolution will, we hope, quiet the minds of the poor clerks, who were so much affected by disquieting rumours afloat. The next Resolution also shews the benevolent spirit in which the Government is acting. It runs as follows:

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration certain representations to the effect that generally the pay allowed to the orderly peons, chaprasis, durwans, and ferashes employed in public offices in Calcutta is small in comparison with the cost of living there, and that, owing to this fact, considerable difficulty is experienced in securing for these posts the services of respectable men. His Excellency in Council considers that these representations are not unfounded. In view, therefore, of improving to some extent the position and prospects of this class of servants, the Governor General in Council has decided that of the entire complement of orderly peons, chaprasis, durwan, and ferashes in Calcutta, one-fourth (allowing in each case one for any fraction) shall receive pay at Rs. 8 and three-fourths at Rs. 7 a month.

2. As regards the jemadar of such an office, His Excellency in Council has further decided that he shall commence with an initial pay of Rs. 12 and rise to Rs. 15 a month, by single increment after five years' service in that capacity.

3. These orders, which will come into operation from the 1st November 1881, are not intended to authorise the appointment of a jemadar in any office in which a servant of that class has not hitherto been employed, or to affect the pay of any jemadar or of any peon, orderly chaprasi, durwan, or ferash who may now be drawing pay at a higher rate than would be admissible under the orders contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Resolution.

The poor will bless the Lord! And last though not the least is another Resolution on the purchase of stores in India, which shews that the Government of India is really in earnest to encourage native industries. We give the Resolution below:

The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that in future these articles shall be purchased locally (of Indian manufacture) if they can be obtained at the same price (including freight, &c., and of the same quality as imported goods.

2. Locks for boxes and padlocks are made at the Roorkee and Aligarh Workshops.

3. Bench vices weighing machines, anvils, hammers nippers, pliers, and pincers are also made at the Roorkee Workshop and in the ironworks owned by Messrs. Jessop &Co., Apcar & Co. and Burn &Co., and Marillier and Edwards Calcutta, and Messrs. Richardson and Crudas and Fraser and Miller of Bombay.

4. Brass and iron hinges, as also copper scales, can be made anywhere in the country.

5. Stone ware jars should be procured from the Ranigunge potteries (Messrs Burn & Co.)

In Calcutta, and places supplied from Calcutta, Indian coal and coke should be substituted for English coal.

Tin, ingots.—As pointed out in paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 2302, dated 12th August, block-tin should be bought in Calcutta. These remarks apply to tin, sheets, double, if by this term tinned iron sheets are not meant, which are not at present made in the country,

All honor to Lord Ripon's Government for the honesty and earnestness with which they are carrying out their enlightened and benevolent policy.

LATEST NEWS AND VIEWS.

ON WEDNESDAY last His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the Presidency. He was received at Sealdah by the notabilities of the town. His Honor proceeds on his Behar tour to-morrow evening.

WE HAVE much pleasure to announce that Babu Dwarkanath Roy Chowdry, zemindar, Santosh, has subscribed Rs. 300 in aid of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club. We have received the amount.

IT IS given to two of our morning contemporaries to invent all sorts of rumours about Sir Ashley Eden's resignation, but fortunately for the public, though unfortunately for their own reputation, their vaticinations have not proved correct in one instance. The latest rumour started by one of them was that Sir Ashley Eden's health was not good and that he had already resigned. The other paper improves upon the invention and says that if Sir Ashley Eden is really going, he should go at once, and give his successor the opportunity of developing the new policy of local self-government. We are, however, happy to learn that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour, and that Sir Ashley Eden has no intention of retiring before the expiration of the term of his office.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Dr. W. W. Hunter to India. He has performed a national work, of which India may well be proud. He has returned to India to take his place in the administration of the country, and we wish him the same success in the administration line, which he has achieved in the literary world.

LORD LAWRENCE, son of "John Lawrence," is about to visit India, the scene of his father's labours and successes. His Lordship takes an hereditary interest in India, and is honorably desirous to make himself useful to the country, to which his family owes its rise, prominence, and fortune. It will give us great pleasure to welcome him. We hope His Lordship will see India with his own eyes and not through the spectacles of officials.

ALAS! FOR HUMAN LIFE! It was only the other day Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to confer on the Maharaja of Domraon the title of Knight Commander of the Star of India. Grand preparations were made by him for the celebration of the distinction at his family seat, which the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to honor with his august presence. But man proposes, God disposes! He has been summoned to join his fathers before he had scarcely tasted his budding honor. In him his tenantry lose a kind and exemplary landlord, Behar an honored leader, and the Government a loyal and large-hearted subject. The Maharaja has died full of years and honors, but we hope his fate will teach Government a lesson. What is the use of conferring an honor upon a meritorious subject, if he has not reasonable expectation of life to enjoy it? The Maharaja had numbered more than four scores of years, and it was a mockery to confer a distinction upon him when life was ebbing away.

THE VACANCY in the Order of the Star of India caused by the death of the Maharaja of Domraon suggests an enquiry as to whether it is intended to fill it up in Bengal. When the Order of the Star of India was first instituted by Lord Canning, His Lordship's object was to identify British rule in India with the aspirations of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. But gradually the Order has become almost a monopoly of Indian officials. Bengal has been particularly thrown into the cold shade of neglect. When the Order was first established, six eminent native gentlemen of Bengal were distinguished with the insignia of it, one as Knight Commander, and five as Companions. But the Knight Commander has ceased with the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, and there are now three Companions in lieu of five. Compared with the other Provinces Bengal has of late years fared the worst in this respect. Bengal has suffered in many ways since the infusion of the Punjab leaven in the Government of India, and this is one instance out of many. By the death of the Maharajas of Deo and Domaraon there are now two vacancies in the Order of Knight Commander. May we venture to express a hope that in filling up the vacancies in question the claims of Bengal will not be overlooked.

WE THANK Messrs. Dyce Nicol and Co. for two specimens of a new beverage called "Neurotone," and of a new purifier called Jeyes' Perfec Purifier. Neurotone is a nerve tonic; a non-alcoholic beverage invented by Mr. J. Swenden, and possesses the sustaining and invigorating effects of alcoholic beverages without their intoxicating effects. Jeyes' Perfect Purifier is a disinfectant. We are told that it is largely used in England. While it is quite as effective as carbolic acid it has the additional advantage of being perfectly harmless which carbolic acid is not. We commend it to our sanatary authorities.

WE ARE sorry to see it stated that the Raja of Kohlapore is not improving. It is said that the Government proposes to put on the guddi an heir in the line of Sivaji in case it be decided to replace the present Raja. We are informed that when the guddi of Kohlapore had become vacant by the death of the predecessor of the present Raja, the Princess of Tanjore had put in a claim to succession. The Bombay Government, however, supported the adoption of the present minor. Should the guddi again become vacant, the Princess of Tanjore might again prefer her claim. She is an educated and enlightened lady, endowed with good qualities of both head and heart.

THE ENGLISHMAN finds fault with Mr. Whitley Stokes for using strong language in the Legislative Council against Sir Robert Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in connection with the local Insolvency Law. It appears that an insolvency law has been for many years in force in the Punjab, and that Sir Robert Egerton is opposed to replacing it by a scientific measure as proposed by Mr. Stokes. In Council the Law Member is reported to have said:—"The Act was 'framed by some one altogether ignorant of what an insolvency law should be'; its provisions were pronounced 'absolutely useless,' and the Lieutenant-Governor's refusal to allow them to be repealed was explained as 'the proverbial affection of a mother for her most rickety offspring." The *Englishman* remarks:—"And this is the sort of way in which the Legal Member thinks it decorous and appropriate that the highest officials in India should discuss in public, and this the sort of insolence which he mistakes for argument and wit." We do not at all agree with our contemporary. A little liveliness in Council is much to be desired. There was nothing in the language of Mr. Whitley Stokes, which is unparliamentary. And we do not see any reason why the Members of the Indian Legislative Councils should, because they happen to be officials, be deprived of the right of free speech. Does our contemporary remember the passages-at-arms, which Sir George Campbell often held in the Council, and yet no one accused him of "insolence?" We think the Indian Councils will be all the more enjoyable if a little spirit was infused in them.

MR. R. A. RUDRA, Barrister-at-law, now practising at Kurrachi, in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* calls attention to an article in the new Court Fees Bill, which provides for "Mukhtarnamas, Vakalatnama, or document empowering *an Advocate of a High Court to act.*" Mr. Rudra says:—"The words italicised are those to which attention is especially invited. A marginal note to the article in the Bill indicates that the provisions therein made agrees fully with that made in the same article of the same schedule of the old Act. But a *reference to article 10 Sch II. of* Act VII. of 1870, it would at once appear that *advocates were never intended to be brought within the operation of that Act*; and what is more, that while the old Act impliedly exempted advocates from its operation, the present Bill expressly proposes to subject them to its operation, *impliedly exempting all pleaders* therefrom. *This*, I apprehend, could never have been intended even by that highly scientific and logical Law Member, the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I., C. I. E. Those words must have been a slip of the learned gentleman's pen, and therefore should be corrected before the bill is finally submitted to the Council." We have no doubt that Mr. Stokes will take note of this representation.

WE HAVE received the following letter regarding the Missionary placards, which we noticed the other day:

Calcutta 8th November 1881.

SIR,—I am glad you have had so little trouble in finding out the name of the person who put up the placard. Yes, I put it up—and I would ask you, having the little bit of effusion from a human hand at the end, to settle any dispute you may have with the words contained in the placards with their author. Putting theological question on one side, I would ask you what is damaging the interests of trade, stunting the growth of the people in knowledge, art and business, and hindering them from taking their place among other civilised nations, and having answered these questions to your satisfaction, you are at liberty to do what you please with the undersigned.

E. C. JOHNSON.

Is this a fair specimen of the meek Missionary spirit, which we are taught to imitate in order to "take our place among other civilized nations?" Our irate correspondent would have done well, if he had affixed his signature to the placards instead of shewing qualms of conscience after an internal ratiocination for about a fortnight by avowing—"Yes, I have done it!" No true Missionary would wait to append his name to any denunciation, which he might send forth from an honest conviction that he was serving the cause of his Divine Master, till he was questioned about it by a publicist. Padre Johnson is we believe the same gentleman, who preached from a brandy-box at Wellington Square at the time of the late row about preaching at Squares. He has some reputation of being a valiant soldier of the Cross; why did he then so long keep back his name as the author of the placards? We, however, thank him for giving us and the Commissioner of Police an opportunity of knowing who's is who. As for rooting out idolatry from the land by placarding anathemas in big posters, the idea is of the kind which led to the memorable assault on a wind mill—that we would readily leave it to the valiant knight to work it out, and fare the lot of his prototype, if that could be done without breaking Her Majesty's peace. This, however, is not possible, and for the sake of peace and order, we recommend that the knight should betake to something more harmless. Why not try the poker and tongs experiment on the boards of the Corinthian during the next Christmas? It will both draw and pay, and at the same time afford a very intelligible reply to the questions propounded. From us the only reply our correspondent can get is the exclamation with which honest Burchell hailed the seductive eloquence of Thornhill.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL — ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY. —In cases of debility and defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes :—" In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind.

The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition" I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co.,77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 12th November, 1881.

During the fortnight there has been but little variation in the position of our commercial markets which have continued dull, operations in almost all departments of trade being restricted within narrow limits.

Piece-goods market has apparently exhibited some signs of improvement by the clearances of goods from the hands of dealers in the Bazar thereby affording them some relief, but ultimately rendering their position less strong as the results of such transactions were attended with heavy loss. Neither the position of the importers has in any way improved, their ware-houses are full to over-flowing and overstocked. The transactions which have taken place during the period have been in accordance with their wishes as prices were low and demands moderate. They were chiefly in Grey Shirtings of 8¼ to 10 lbs. 50 and 54 inch makes and chudders and several cases of Prints but at most losing rates and some Turkey Reds at less remunerative prices.

Yarns.—Both import and country manufactured kinds have been neglected, the prices for the former remained much the same whilst those for the latter had an easier tendency.

Exports.—About this market there is very little to be said nothing of importance has transpired during the time under review in any article of country produce save Tea which upon receipt of encouraging news from all ports, has again attracted notice and at the last sale held on 10th instant. 7372 chests were offered, all found buyers but 97, there was great animation and the biddings were brisk and an advance of one anna per lb was generally obtained.

MONETARY.

This market has remained unaltered although at the bazar some strengency has been felt and Hoondees discounted with difficulty at previous rates. Yet at the Bank of Bengal there has been no change, 6 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate for loans of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

There have been various transactions, the following were the rate, at the close.

4 %..... 101-14
4½ %..... 110-8.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet and nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs	As.	P.
Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup	7	8	0
Chairman, Dacca Municipality	4	0	0
A. A. Wace, Esq. c.s., Darjeeling	13	4	0
J. D. Harvey, Esq., Debraghur	8	0	0
Babu Shoseesekhor Roy, Benares	20	0	0
,, Surendranath Pal Chowdhry, Ranaghat	10	0	0
,, Gyan Chunder Roy, Nagode	5	0	0
,, Bykant Nath Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Okhoy Coomar Sen, Dacca	20	0	0
,, Monohury Lal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
,, Lolit Mohun Roy, Chuckdighee	10	0	0
,, Annoda Churn Roy, Shahebghatta	15	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Sylhet	6	10	0
,, Ramlal Mookerjee, Dinagepur	5	0	0
,, Jaookybullub Ghose, Cattuck	13	0	0
,, Issan Chunder Mukerjee, Malda	13	4	0
,, Kristoprosad Chowdhry, Moradnagar	13		0
,, Toolsydas Mookerjee, Shibpore	13	0	0
,, Bykunt Nath Dutt, Shibpore	13	0	0
,, Kybullo Persad Mookerjee, Woola	1	12	0
,, Tincory Chatterjee, Bhangulpore	4	0	0
,, Proosh Chunder Dutt, Cachar	13	4	0
,, Bhoobun Chunder Ghuttack, Julpigoree	6	10	0
,, Kartyram Baroouh, Shillong	8	4	0
,, Shoseevoosun Mookerjee, Ampta	13	4	0
,, Troyluck Nath Dhur, Sylhet	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 9, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. R. R. Pope, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. P. G. Melitus, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Chittagong, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

In supersession of the orders of the 13th instant, Mr. W. H. Page, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the Sudder station of Howrah, when relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. Page is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors.

Baboo Kali Prosonno Chowdry, special Sub-Registrar of Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder station of district of Dacca.

The services of Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami is vested with powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Town of Calcutta.

Moulvie Syud Shere Ali Temporary Deputy Collector, on special duty in the Sonthal Perguanahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of the orders of the 21st ultimo, Mr. H. Holmwood, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transferred to Chumparun, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Babu Bhoobunchunder Mookerjee Subordinate Judge Sarun, is appointed temporarily to be Extra Subordinate Judge of Dacca.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Shamachurn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Fenny River Division of the Noakhally district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Babu Juggobundhoo Dutt, Moonsif of Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Rent-suit Moonsif for that chowkey.

Babu Chundichurn Sen, Moonsif of Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Rent-suit Moonsif for that chowkey.

Babu Rajnarain Chukerbutty, is appointed temporarily to be an Extra Moonsif at Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge.

Babu Hemangchunder Bose, Moonsif of Khattra, in Bankoora is transferred to Dhukhin Shahajpore, in the district of Backergunge, as Extra and Rent-suit Moonsif.

Babu Sosheebooshun Banerjee, First Moonsif of Patuakhally, in the district of Backergunge, is transferred to Champarun as Extra Moonsif.

Babu Upendranath Bose, Additional Moonsif of Hosseinpore in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to Patuakhally, in Backergunge, as Rent-suit Moonsif.

Babu Shudhungshoo Bhoosun Roy, First Moonsif of Perozepore, in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be Rent-suit Moonsif for that chowkey.

Babu Ramdhan Mookerjee, B. L. is appointed temporarily to act as Extra Moonsif at Khattra, in the district of Bankoora.

Babu Anundanath Mozoomdar, Moonsif of Kotulpore, in the district of Bankoora, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Mymensingh, and to be ordinarily stationed at Hosseinpore.

Babu Taraprosunno Ghose, Second Moonsif of Attia, in Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Bankoora, and to be ordinarily stationed at Kotalpore.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Having made the functional diseases of women and the diseases of children my especial study for a period of more than twelve years past, and acquired a competent knowledge and practical experience thereof, I beg humbly to offer my services to the public as a practitioner in all such cases, however difficult or apparently incurable under ordinary system of treatment.

Fee,—8 *Rupees per visit.*

131, Shambazar Street, Kambulitolla. } FAKIR CHAND BOSE, Asst. Surgeon.

Notice.

The will executed by me in favor of Baboo Jyoti Prosad Mookerjee and others and registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Ranaghat on the 10th October last is hereby revoked.

Calcutta, 12th November 1881. } KOIBULLO PROSAD MOOKERJI of Woolah.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION 84TH DIVIDEND.

The Dividend for the half-year ended 31st October 1881 of 14 Rupees per Share will be payable on and from the 15th instant.

Calcutta, 9th November 1881. } H. W. I. WOOD, Secretary.

WANTED.

Some Station-Masters, Signallers and Guards for the Calcutta and South Eastern and Nalhati State Railways. Station Masters having knowledge of signalling with the needle instrument shall have preference ; signallers must have a thorough knowledge of signalling with the needle instrument. None but experienced men who have served on a Railway, need apply—Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th instant. Circumstances under which the last service was dispensed with must be clearly stated in the applications.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager, Calcutta and South Eastern and Nalhati State Railways.

Calcutta, No. 3, Sealdah.

WANTED.

"An Assistant Head-Master for the H. E. Aunada School, Brahmanberia on Rs 50 per month. Please apply at once with testimonials to the Sub-Divisional Officer of the station."

BRINDABUN DHAR, Head-Master.

6th November 1881.

"THE GRAND HINDU HOTEL"

No. 5, Upper-room, Strand Road, Raja's Chuck, Barabazar, near and North East of the Hooghly Bridge, Calcutta, cheapest rate.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS OFFERED AT AN AVERAGE COST FOR CASH.

Prinseps' Criminal Procedure, 5th edition, Rs. ... 9
Morley's Digest of Cases decided in the Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, and on Appeal by Her Majesty in Council, 3 vols., containing Decisions to the end of 1850, Rs. .. 30
Hay's Report of the Decisions of the High Court, 1862-63, 2 vols. Rs. ... 10
Colebrooke's Reports of Summary Cases, 1849-52, Rs. ... 4
Sudder Dewany Decisions from commencement in 1845 to 1850 and Carrux Index to S. D. 7 vols. Rs. ... 10
Circular Orders of S. D. A., 1795-1859. Rs. ... 2
Ditto Nezamut 1796-1853 „ ... 2
Construction of the S. D. A. Rs. ... 2

15, Bosepara lane, Calcutta, KEDARNATH BANERJEA.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 26th day of November next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 229 of 1880 [wherein Manickhamojee Chowdhraney is Plaintiff and Doorgachurn Chatterji, and others are Defendants] and dated the 27th day of May 1880, the undermentioned property of the Defendants, namely,

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected or built containing by estimation 9 cottahs 10 chitacks and 7 feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and numbered 45 and 46 formerly 26 and 27 Mullungah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid and butted and bounded on the north partly by the premises No. 48, belonging to Sumboo Chunder Chatterjee Mullungah Lane, partly by the dwelling house of the late Nilmoney Chatterjee, and partly by the house belonging to the said Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee and Kristo Chunder Bannerjee No. 47 Mullungah Lane, on the south by Obhoy Churn Halder's Lane, on the east by Sreemutty Juggodumba Dossee's tenanted land and on the west by Mullungah Lane.

The abstract of Title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 5, Hasting's Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 20th September 1881. } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

FOR SALE.

1¼ anna share of Pergunnah Koondy in Zillah Rungpore being No. 164 in Collector's Touji.

2½ annas share of Moujah Momimpore being No. 167 in Collector's Touji.

Khuska-ghaghat (an undivided share.)

The above are leased in putni to one and the same person. The Putnidar pays annually Rs. 9,455-8 out of which the Zemindar pays to Government in Sudder Jumma and the Road and Public Works cesses Rs. 4,372-2-9. The zemindar's right is for sale.

Lot 68 Sunderbuns called Abad Kamargutty No. 1399 in Collector's Touji.

Whole area 9,000 biggahs—exclusive of lands occupied by embankments, inland canals, sluicegates, footpaths, boundary bunds, building huts, &c. There are under actual cultivation upwards of 8,000 bigahs. Gross rental above Rs. 18,000 ; out of which the Landlord pays to Government in Sudder Jumma and the Road and Public Works cesses about Rs. 2,000.

There is a two-storied house with pucka godowns and out-offices on the estate.

Apply to Messrs. Pearychand Mitter and Co., Swallow Lane, Calcutta, or to the Revd. Dr. Banerjea, 7, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association
FOR THE
Half-year ended 31st October 1881.

1. Your Directors submit, for examination and approval, the Accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 31st October 1881.

2. On the 30th April last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs. 3,622-7-3; during the half-year bills were issued for Rs. 50,989 12-6; of these two amounts Rs. 48,535-13-9 have been realised, leaving Rs. 6,076-6-0 outstanding.

3. In their last Report your Directors stated that they had submitted to the Municipal Commissioners a petition for a material reduction of the assessment on the Warehouse, and that they hoped the case would be liberally dealt with. They have now to report that the Commissioners have so far admitted the equity of the grounds on which relief was sought as to allow a reduction of the assessment equivalent to a remission of taxation to the extent of Rs. 1,800 per annum. With this result, however, your Directors have reason to be greatly disappointed, as not only in their opinion but in that of your Counsel the relief falls far short of that which the merits of the case deserve.

4. The business for the half-year has been fairly good on the whole; it was quiet during the first 3 months, but since the beginning of August the demand for accommodation has been active.

5. The divisible surplus amounts to Rs. 34,303-14-6; which, after reserving Rs. 2,000, as usual, for the Repair and Building Fund, will admit of the dividend of 16 Rupees per share : but having regard to the necessity for general repairs to the Warehouse—after an interval of several years—your Directors recommend a dividend of 14 Rupees per share and that the balance Rs. 4,303-14-6 be carried to the Repair and Building Fund Account.

John Morison,
J. W. O'Keefe,
Tariney Churn Bhose,
A. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Law,
Chas. H. Moore.

Calcutta:
5th November 1881.

At the half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors o the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, held at their Office on Wednesday, the 9th November 1881,, *at noon, the following Resolutio ns were passed unanimously :—*

1. Proposed by A. E. Harriss, Esq.,
Seconded by G. H. Kiernander, Esq.,
That the Report of the Directors be received, and the Accounts passed as correct.

2. Proposed by A. B. Sutherland, Esq.,
Seconded by the Chairman.
That the divisible surplus of Rs. 34,303-14-6 be appropriated in terms of the 5th paragraph of the Director's Report, and that a dividend be declared of 14 Rupees per share payable on and from the 15th instant.

3. Proposed by J. A. Crawford, by his Attorney D. L Cowie, Esq.,
Seconded by A. E. Harriss, Esq.
That the thanks of this Meeting, on behalf of the Shareholders, be given to the Directors for their services during the past half-year.

CHAS. H MOORE.
Chairman.

MESSRS. N. C. DHOLE & Co.'s
Perfumed Rosy Cocoa-nut Oil.

APPLIED TO THE HEAD.—It promotes the growth of hair and strengthens its root. It cures headache, as well as giddiness and swinging of the head produced from any cause whatever, and keeps the head cool. It prevents premature grey hair, and destroys dandriff, and removes all impurities on the surface of the head. It also imparts gloss to the hair.

APPLIED TO THE BODY.—It revives and improves the general health. It prevents and cures all sorts of cutaneous diseases, and acts as a saponaceous inasmuch as by constant application, it restores natural color to the skin by removing all the external impurities. It keeps the body cool, and cures the burning sensation of both the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. Its perfume is retained for a long time even after the body has been immersed in water, and washed clean. After having been subjected to trials it has now found favour in many respectable families, and to a considerable extent has superseded the use of Macassar Oil and all other sorts of perfumed oil. The popularity of the oil manufactured by us has led many to attempt spurious imitations of it, but all such attempts have hitherto failed, and, in order to caution the public against being imposed upon, we desire it to be known that none is genuine, which does not bear our trade mark of the temple of Siva with Siva's image in it.

8 oz. phial or about a poah	...	Rs. 0	12 0
24 „ or a quart bottle	...	„ 2	0 0

MESSRS. N. C. DHOLE & Co's.,
MOST WONDERFUL PILLS.

THE Specific for malarious fever, enlarged Spleen and Liver, and all sorts of Chronic fever. They are well-known to the gentry and Public of Calcutta, and the Muffussil for its marvellous efficacy in the said diseases. These pills have already superseded all mixtures for malarious fever and are considered invaluable tonics. Each Box containing 30 Silver Coated Pills. Re. 1-8.

To be had of the said Company's,
UNIVERSAL MEDICAL HALL.
283-84, *Upper Chitpore Road, Sovabazar, Calcutta.*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.

8 inches.....	Rs.	40	18 inches.....	Rs.	110
10 „	„	50	20 „	„	125
12 „	„	65	25 „ With shafts		
14 „	„	80	and seat...	„	300
16 „	„	95	30 „ „ ...	„	400

Grass Boxes if required.

For	14 and 16"	18"	20"	inch.
	Rs. 8	10	12	each.

Garden Rollers.

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

18	20	22	24	26	28	30	inches
Rs. 50	60	70	80	90	110	150	200 each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting

Mesh	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	1⅝	2	inch.
Rs.	2	1·4	1	0-14	0-10	0-8	0-8	p. yd. 2ft. wide.
	3	1-14	1-8	1-4	0-15	0-12	0-12	„ 3 „ „

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

Garden Watering Pots.

1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	Qts.
Rs.	2-8	3-8	4	4-8	5-4	6-8	6	6-8	8-12	10-8	Each.

Glenny Watering Pots.

2	3	4	6	Quarts.
3	3·8	4	5	Each.

Edging Knives, Handled.
Rs. 3-0 each.

Transplanting Tools.
Rs. 3-12 each.

Scythes.
Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 8-0
Extra Stones, As. 8, each.

10 per cent. Discount of the above prices for Cash.

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